Profile of alcohol-impaired drivers

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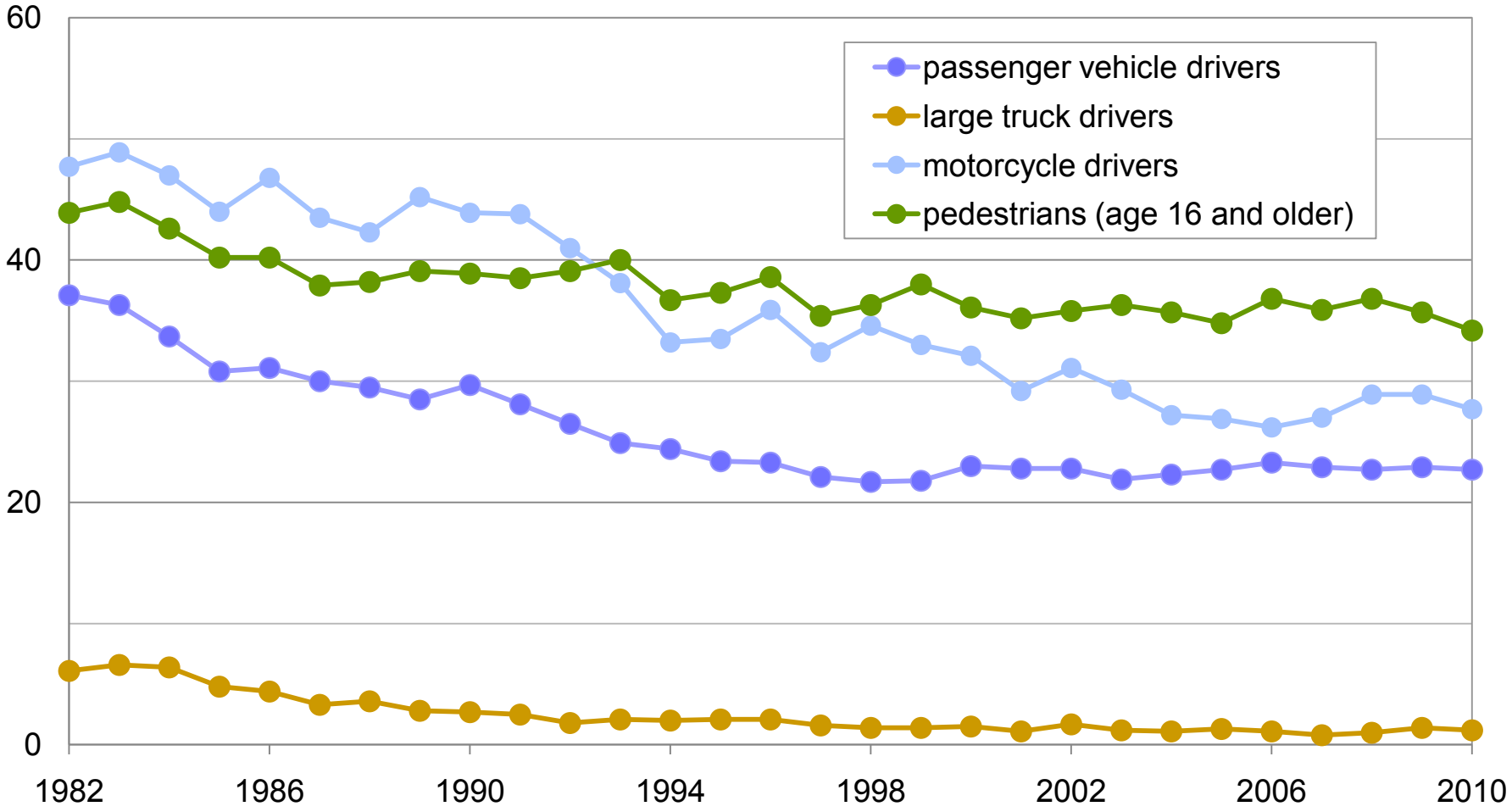
Percentage of drivers and pedestrians in fatal crashes with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl, 1982-2010

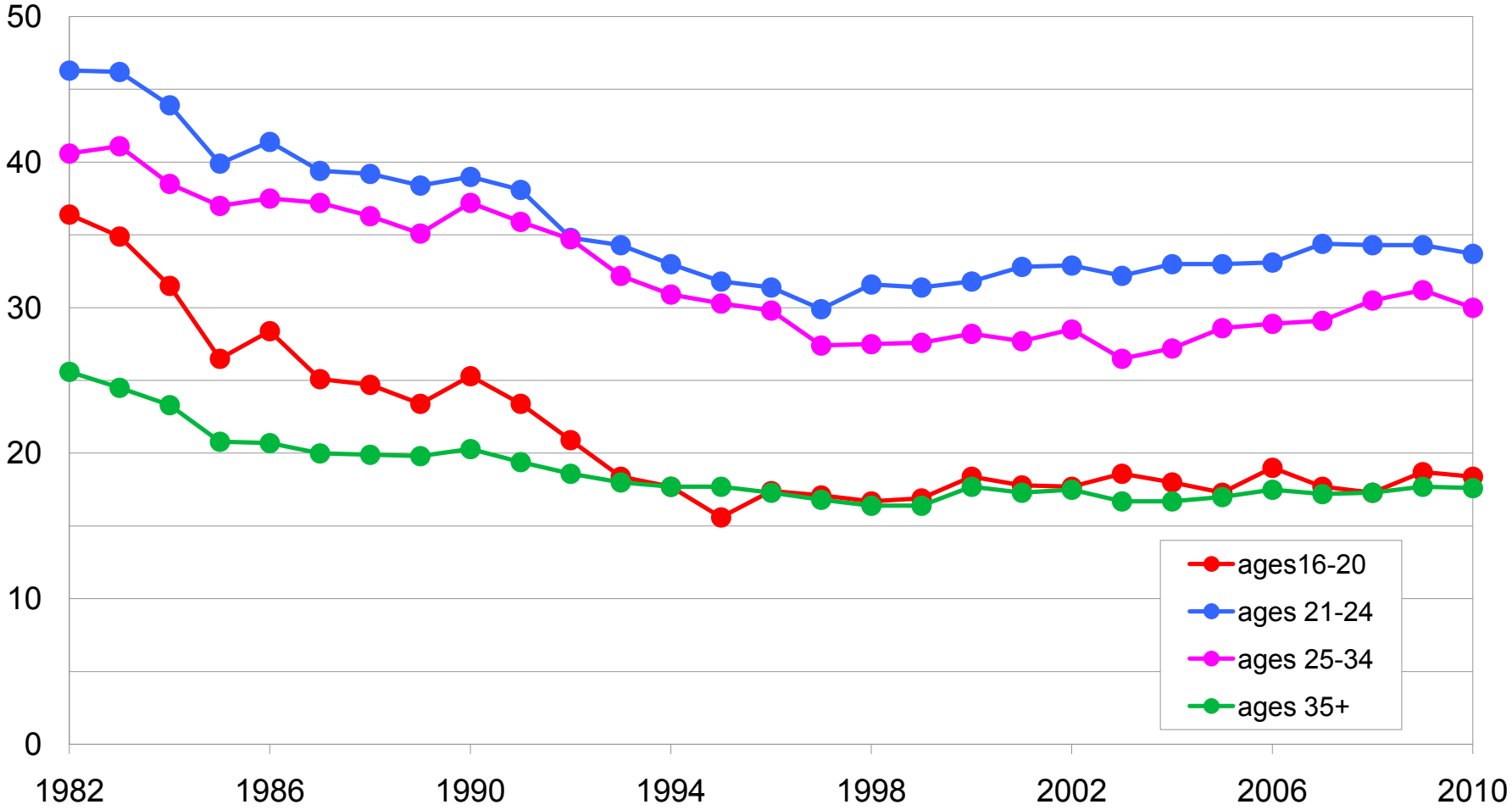


Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl, 2010 and 1996

Gender, age, restraint use

	2010	1996
males	24	25
females	15	13
age 16-20	18	17
age 21-30	32	31
age 31-40	27	28
age 41-60	20	18
age 61+	8	7
restrained drivers	13	11
unrestrained drivers	40	37

Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl, by age group, 1982-2010



Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl, 2010 and 1996

Driver license status

	2010	1996
valid driver's license	19	19
no valid driver's license	44	47

Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl, 2010 and 1996

Convictions and crashes within last three years

	2010	1996
prior traffic convictions	27	28
no prior traffic convictions	19	19
one prior DUI conviction	54	61
at least two prior DUI convictions	61	74
no prior DUI conviction	21	20
prior crashes	23	23
no prior crashes	22	21

Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl, 2010 and 1996

Urban vs. rural, single vs. multiple vehicle crashes

	2010	1996
urban roadway	21	20
rural roadway	22	23
single vehicle crash	36	37
multiple vehicle crash	12	13

Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl, 2010 and 1996

Time of crash

	2010	1996
nighttime (9pm-6am)	44	44
other hours	12	12
single vehicle nighttime (9pm-6am)	55	55
weekend (9pm Fri – 6am Mon)	32	33

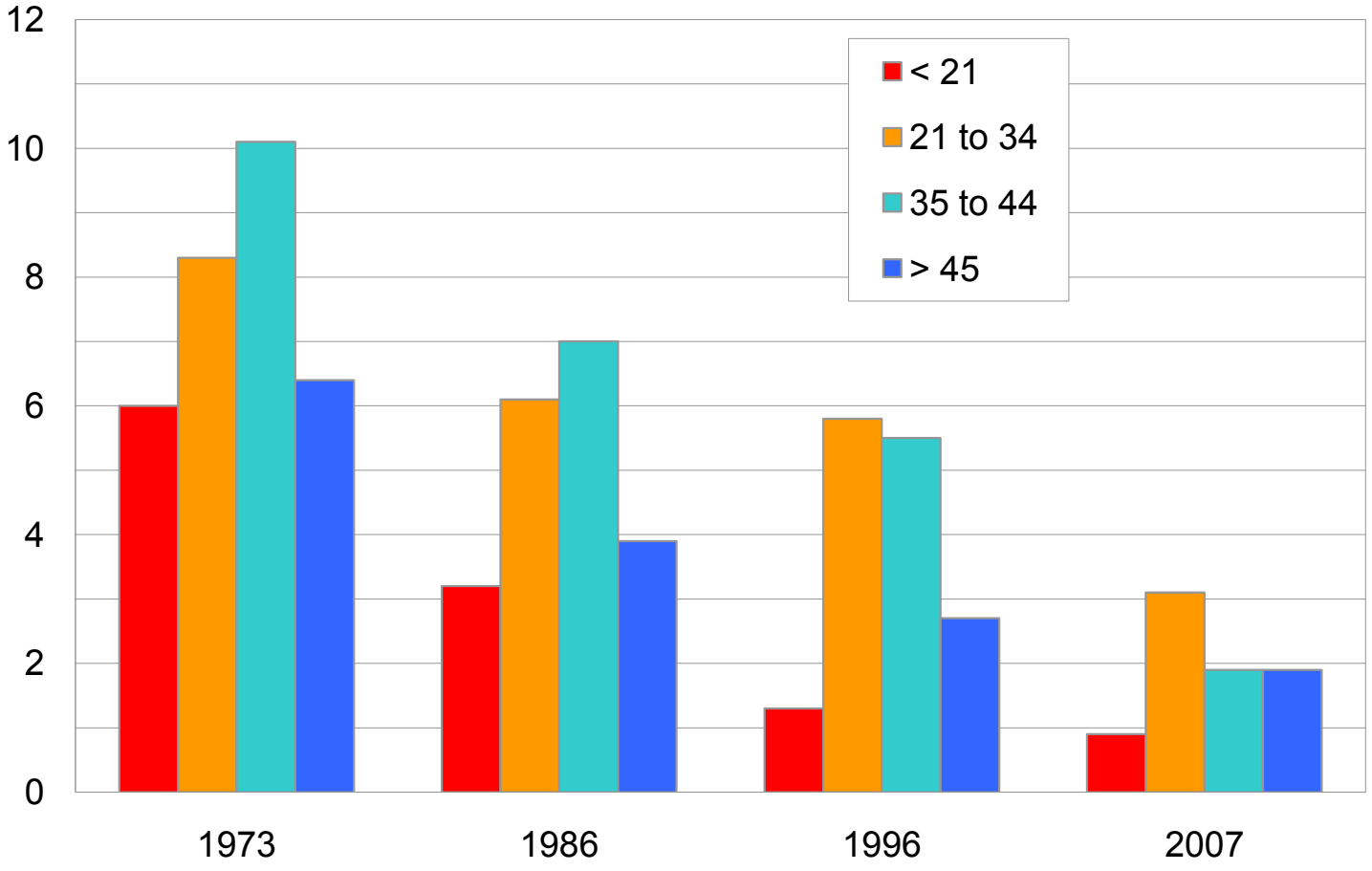
Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl varies by state

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2011

- Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes who are impaired ranges from 14 percent (Iowa, Utah) and 15 percent (Oregon) to 31 percent (Rhode Island) and 32 percent (South Carolina)
  - Variations are due to many factors, including demographics, vehicle mix, DUI laws and enforcement, etc.
  - Variations also are due to differing rates of alcohol testing (range of 17-87 percent, known BAC results)

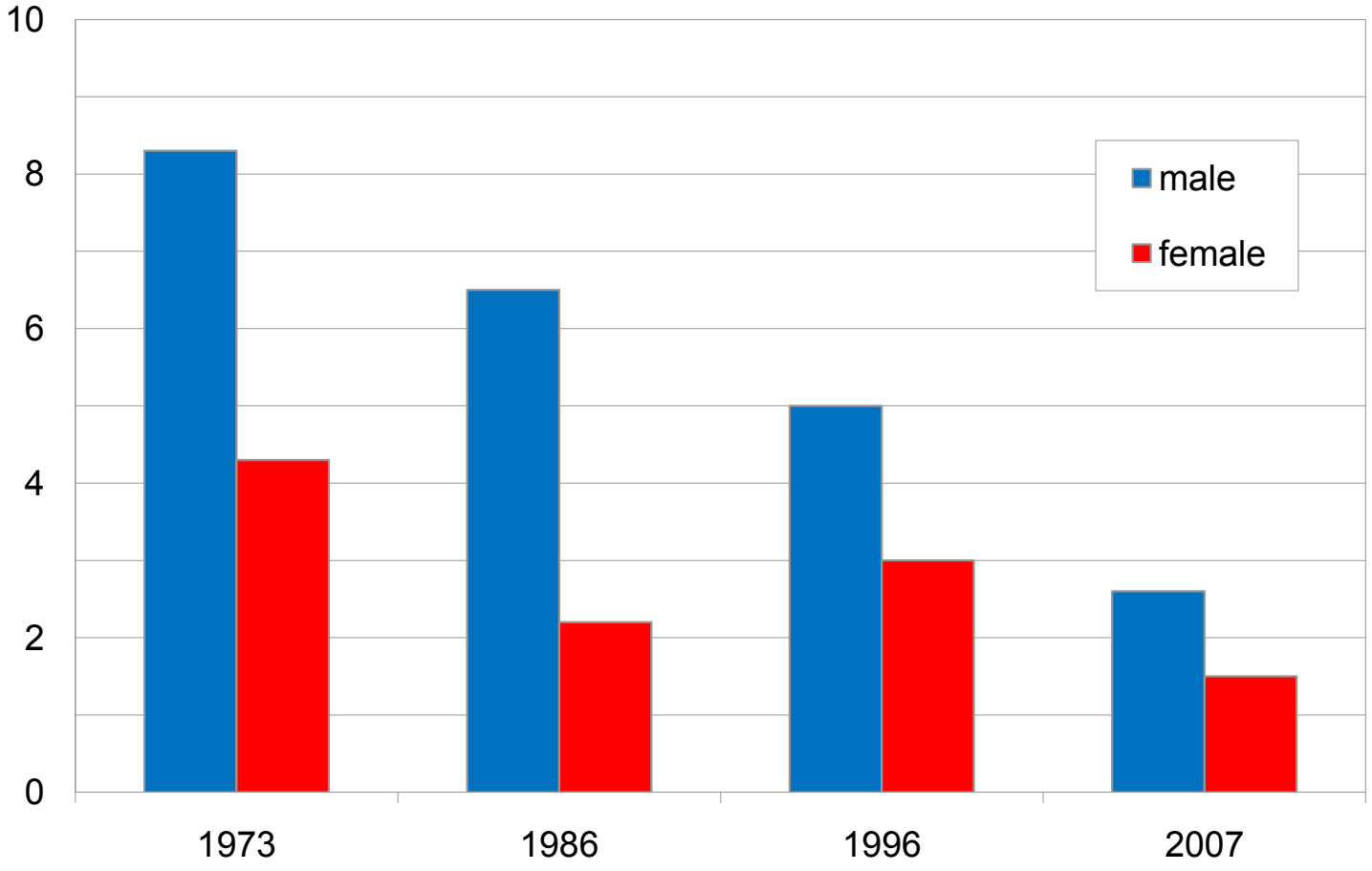
Percent of drivers with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl in national roadside surveys, by age

Voas et al., 1998; Lacey et al., 2009



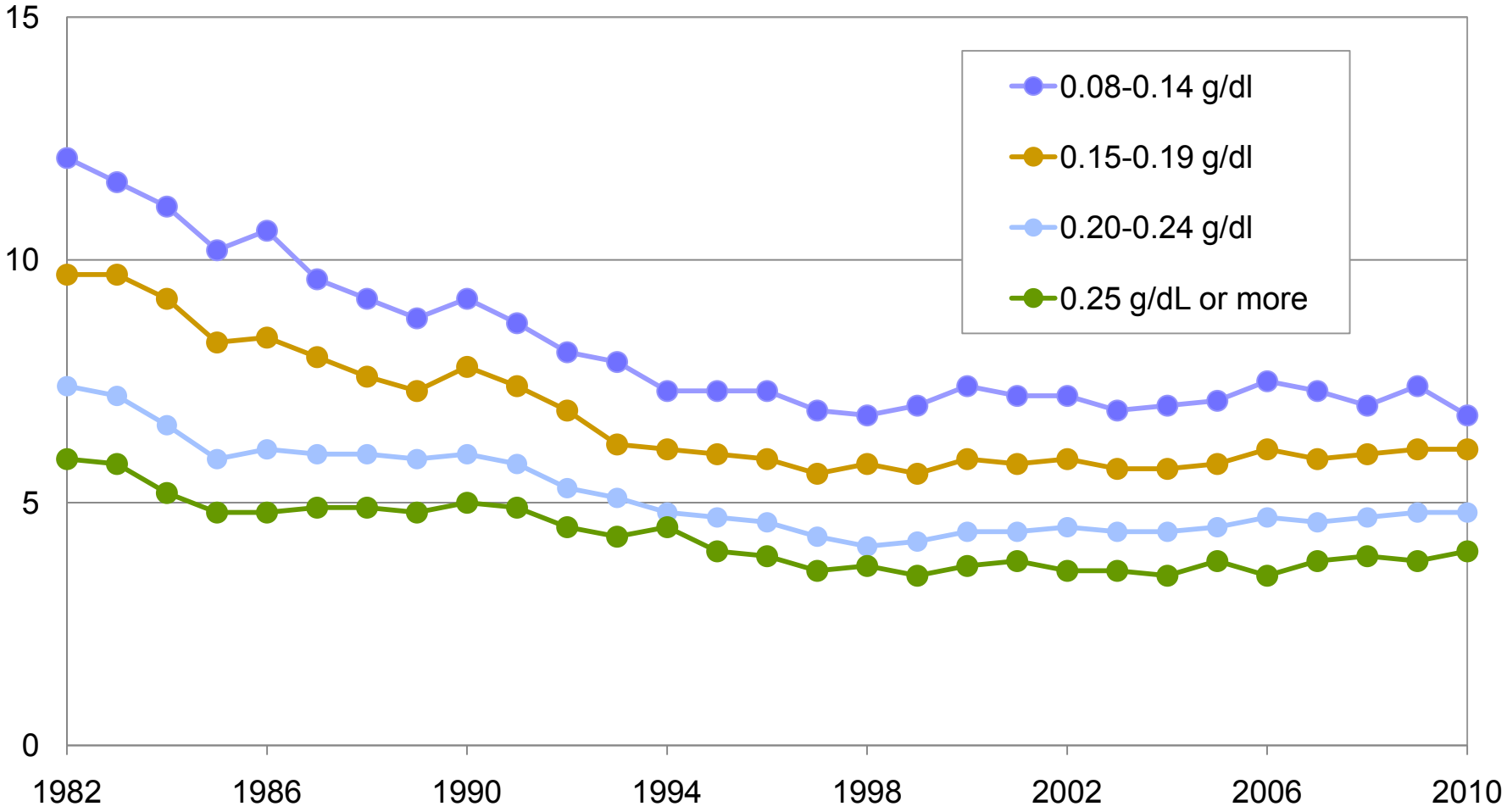
Percent of drivers with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl in national roadside surveys, by gender

Voas et al., 1998; Lacey et al., 2009



Should we focus primarily on “hardcore” DUI offenders?

Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with various BACs, 1982-1010



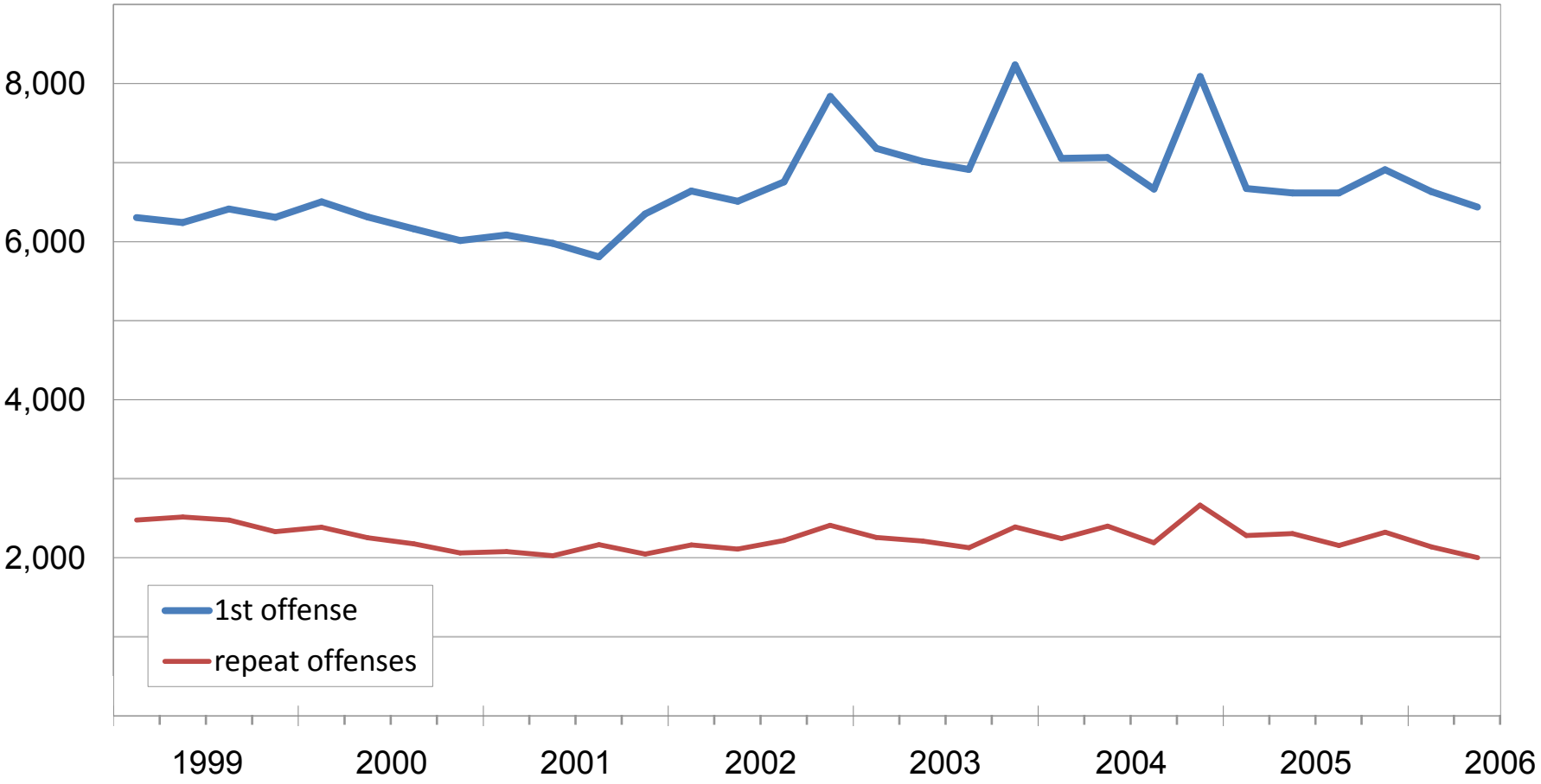
Percentage of drivers in fatal crashes with DUI convictions within 3 years

2010

no prior offenses	94.0
1 prior offense	2.4
2 or more prior offenses	0.5
unknown	3.0

Counts of DUI convictions in Washington

By quarter of arrest, January 1999-June 2006



What are the top priority countermeasures?

- Expand use of alcohol ignition interlocks by DUI offenders
  - Extend laws to all DUI convictions
  - Seek ways to increase interlock use rates
  - Publicize interlock laws to deter all drivers from driving impaired
- Close loopholes in laws that allow reductions in DUI charges to traffic offenses without interlock requirement or other DUI penalties
- Expand use of high-visibility sobriety checkpoints
- Support development of advanced alcohol detection technology for installation in all vehicles

Potential lives saved in 2010 if BACs of drivers limited to specific maximums

	BAC < 0.08 g/dl	zero BAC
drivers with multiple DUI convictions within 3 years	104	143
drivers with at least one prior DUI conviction within 3 years	552	785
all drivers	7,082	10,600

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